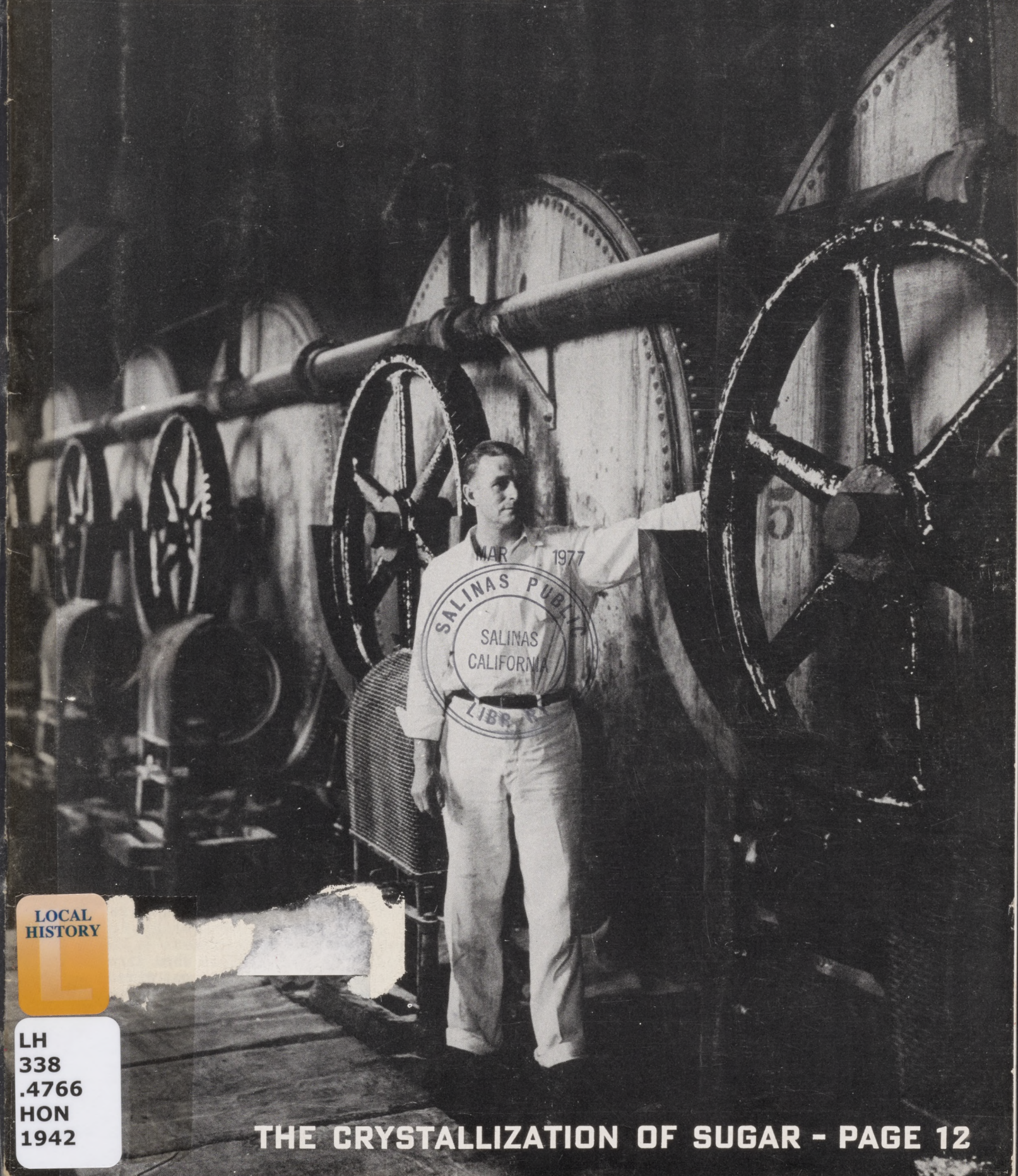


HONEY DEW NEWS

SEPTEMBER 1942

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THE CRYSTALLIZATION OF SUGAR - PAGE 12

September 1942

HONEY DEW NEWS

Published monthly by and for employees of the

SPRECKELS SUGAR COMPANY



OUR ENDEAVOR is to print information of likely value to members of the Spreckels organization so that we may better and more quickly learn from each other and about each other...to promote individual enthusiasm for doing better things in a better way with the firm belief that real merit cannot for long go unrewarded.

Editorial Staff

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Editor

Rose Rhyner
Managing Editor

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Photographs from: Burt Bauer, Jack Freire, Ed Krough, W. B. Marcum, L. E. Melton.

This Month's Cover Picture

J. E. Scott, Crystallizer Operator at Factory 1, Spreckels, stands alongside of Crystallizer No. 5.

Photograph by Claus Spreckels.

FIRE AND ITS EXTINGUISHMENT

By Wm. Tetrick, Fire Chief
Spreckels Fire Department

Light a match and blow it out, and a fire has been extinguished. We have all done that thousands of times, yet how many have considered the phenomenon of extinguishment. To fully understand what happened when a match is blown out, it is necessary to be familiar with combustion (or fire). To have a fire, we must have fuel, heat, vapor and oxygen. Lacking any one of these, there would be no fire.

There are three ways to extinguish flame. Their order is: 1 - Cooling, 2 - Smothering, 3 - Separating flame from burning material. In the case of the match, it was put out by blowing the flame away from the burning material (3 - Separation).

To show the effect of cooling, take a can of burning wax paraffine. By placing the can in a pan of water, the fire can be extinguished by external cooling. The water cools the burning wax faster than the flames can heat it, thus reducing the vapor and putting out the flame.

To demonstrate smothering; take a lighted candle, place a glass beaker over it. It gradually dies down and out. No oxygen is left in the beaker, thus no fire.

Due to the abundance of H₂O (water) in this world and its cooling effect on fire, it is by far the best means of extinguishing fire except on rare occasions. Water in a fine spray, such as a fog nozzle, is safe to extinguish an electrical fire when no means of cutting off current is at hand. Do not use straight stream. The types of extinguishers using water are: Soda and Acid, Foaming and Pumping Type. The pyrene or carbon tetrachloride forms a gas, or vapor, that smothers the flame.

Pyrene has no cooling effect, but if handled by hitting the side of the fire so the gas or vapor can spread over the burning surface, smothering the flame (used mostly on electric fire as it is not a conductor of electricity as is water) it is very effective.


The Foam Type (2½ gal. type) generates about 20 gals. of fire smothering foam. Used mostly on oils, it spreads a thick layer of foam over the surface when directed around sides of tank, etc., not directly into the liquid itself. This foam has a cooling, as well as a smothering effect, due to the water and CO₂ used in mixing the compound.

(Continued on Page 18)

OUR PAYROLL DEDUCTION PLAN FOR BUYING U. S. WAR BONDS



Percentage of employees buying War Bonds as of August 31, 1942

Each  = 5% Of Employees On Payroll

SPRECKELS COMPANIES

Pacific Commercial
Warehouse, Inc.,
Los Angeles



100% —

Spreckels Building,
Los Angeles



100% —

Factory No. 3,
Woodland



95% + 1%

J. D. & A. B. Spreckels
Company, San Diego



90% + 49%

Factory No. 2, Manteca



88% + 31%

Western Sugar Refinery



77% — 6%

J. D. & A. B. Spreckels
Co., San Francisco



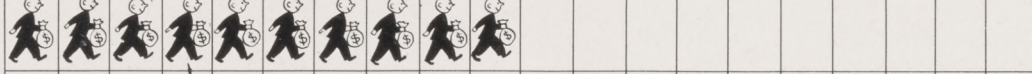
67% + 2%

Sacramento Office



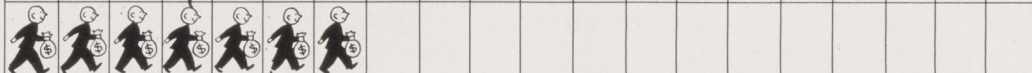
52% + 10%

Hotel San Diego



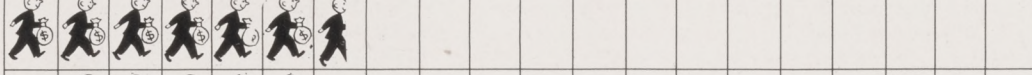
50% + 1%

San Diego and Coronado
Ferry Company



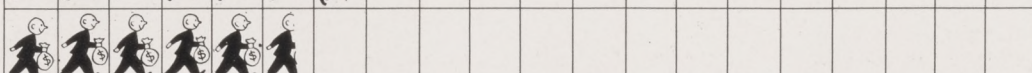
35% + 2%

Factory No. 1, Spreckels



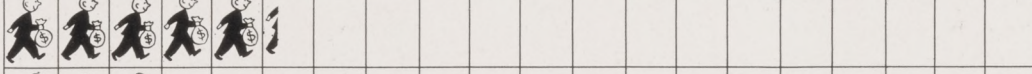
34% — 2%

San Diego Electric
Street Railway
Company



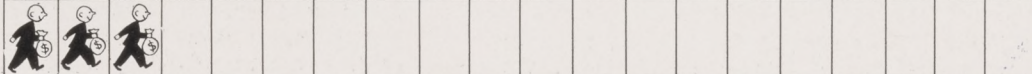
28% + 2%

Hotel del Coronado



27% — 3%

Gulf Warehouse & Sales
Company, Cairo, Illinois



15% — 2%

FACTORY NO. 1 - SPRECKELS

Mrs. Gladys Golick, of the bag department, was called to Hawley, Minnesota, because of her sister's serious illness.

Abe Alexander and wife sustained serious injuries when their car overturned due to a tire blowout.

John Bojorquez' small son went to town recently and bought a pair of roller skates. He tried them out on the way home and fell down, breaking his wrist. He says he's already tired of his skates.

Mrs. Nona Knuckey, recently from Arizona, has been added to the staff of the Personnel Department.

Chas. L. Pioda has moved into his own home at 428 Cayuga Street, Salinas. His residence telephone number is 9330.

Tom Jordan won \$50.00 on Bank Night at the Fox Theatre. He has received numerous suggestions for disposing of the money, but the best of all is "Buy a bond with it."

The Wallace Greenlaws have moved to Salinas and are living on Maple Street. They claim that this move saves them about 50 miles per day on tires.

Morris W. Gerow, who was a member of the Engineering Department before he enlisted in the Navy, is now in quarantine in San Diego. A letter received by his father, W. L. Gerow, states that the short hair cut he got before leaving for the Service was not short enough, and all he has to do now is to get up at 5:30 A.M. each day, wash his clothes and march.

The Howard Reeds are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl.

Bing Ness, of Treasure Island, wearing a becoming sailor suit, recently made a hurried call on Spreckels friends. He is now a radio technician, 2nd class.

The R. R. Grunskys vacationed at Redondo Beach and returned properly suntanned.

Grover McCandless is driving a new 5-passenger Special De Luxe Chevrolet, and Chas. L. Pioda has a new Fleet Line 5-passenger, Chevrolet. These were purchased under the Rationing Board's Classification J.

The W. O. Witherspoons are vacationing at Harbin Hot Springs.

Bill Crook is studying for Naval Service at the University of Colorado at Boulder, Colorado.

Paloma Godtfredson and Sgt. Carthyl Rhodes, formerly of Sheridan, Arkansas, but now of Camp Roberts, were married at the First Baptist Church in Salinas on September 5th.

At a party in honor of Paloma Godtfredson, the announcement was made of the marriage of her sister Marie Godtfredson to Sgt. Robert Stubblefield, of Arkansas, now stationed in Oregon. The wedding took place six months ago and the news took the guests by surprise.

Virginia Delaplain, Lela Kress, Louise McKaig, and Wanda Jean St. Clair met for the first time at Little Rock, Kansas. Fate found them together traveling by bus to San Luis Obispo, California. Later, without any planning on their part, they traveled on the same bus to Salinas. And now they are all employed at Factory 1, while their husbands are with the 195th Field Artillery.

Mrs. Otis Lee Treanor is undergoing treatment in a Salinas hospital.

Miss Charlotte Winsatt and Mrs. E. I. Liebrez have the distinction of being the first women employed in the engine room.

Inez Bradbury assumed the duties of Mrs. Pearl Freeman, Assistant Matron, upon the latter's return to school teaching.

"Eyes Aloft"

Assistant Chief Observer L. H. Barter has the following air observers working with him in the observation post on top of the Salinas National Bank Building: P. K. Joy, L. Lewon, W. O. Witherspoon, W. C. Johnson, H. L. Earl, L. A. Tinker, W. J. Barnett, P. A. Griffen, B. Burk, H. F. Gunnerud, Ray Sens, A. J. Schadeck, Stuart and Florence Smith, Jack and Margaret Stirling, C. E. Crane, W. R. Thompson, Grover McCandless, P. Haag, R. R. Grunsky, Lloyd Kelly, Barney Freire, and A. T. Bowden.

Assistant Chief Observer Antoinette C. Beck has the following assistants: Helen Brawner, Iona Coleman, Marilyn Brown, Ruth Van Brocklyn, Lupe Candelaria, Trinidad Castellanos, Dorothy Todd, Kay Shedden, Lois Brown, Margie Buwalda.

The observers work in pairs, serving three hours at a time. Those working with Mr. Barter are on duty every other Sunday from 7:00 P.M. until 7:00 A.M., while Mrs. Beck's assistants are on watch every third Sunday between the hours of 1:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.

FACTORY NO. 2 - MANTECA

The annual foremen's dinner was held Aug. 21st, at Hotel Stockton. Speakers for the evening were: Messrs. W. J. Resch, P. W. Alston, W. K. Gray and "Dutch" Schadeck. Guests from the Woodland factory were F.H.Whelan, H.M.Stafford and L.Meikel.

Vacancies on the Manteca supervisory staff were filled during August with the appointment of C. A. Young to Beet End Foreman and A. O. Schattenburg to Sugar End Foreman.

Tommy Connors and Bill Dadasovich, of the U. S. Armed Forces, spent several days on leave in Manteca visiting relatives and friends.

Avery Eccles, Ray Bekedam, and Joe Valverde received notice during August to report for physical examination prior to induction into the Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Manuel proudly announced the arrival of a daughter, Donna Irene, 7 pounds 10 oz., on August 1st.

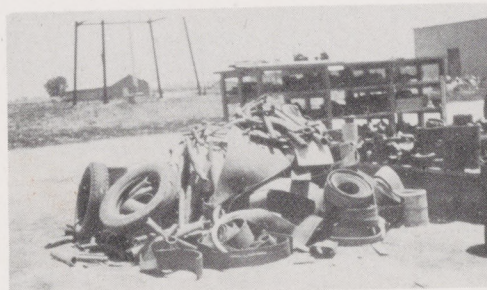
Mrs. Clara Belle Talbert spend several days in San Francisco, visiting her brother, Avery, who is recovering from an eye operation.

A. A. Norman and son, Bobby, have been enjoying their own cooking, and to "heck" with the dishes, while Mrs. Norman is visiting relatives in Los Angeles.

Friends of Lieutenant Rhys Smith were shocked to hear of his death, when the plane in which he was instructing a student pilot caught fire and burned, both men losing their lives. Lieutenant Smith was well known at Factory 2, and was recently married to Miss Betty Connors, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Connors.

Del Luck and Ben Hooper have been experimenting on transportation by means of a home-made, motor driven scooter. Benny's youngster's wagon hasn't any wheels now and Del furnished a small gasoline motor for power. The test run, with Del at the controls, was a huge success until the scooter was stopped suddenly by a chuck hole, Del kept on going.

Latest addition to the Factory 2 office force is Albert Modell, formerly of Sacramento, who will take over the duties of timekeeper during the campaign.



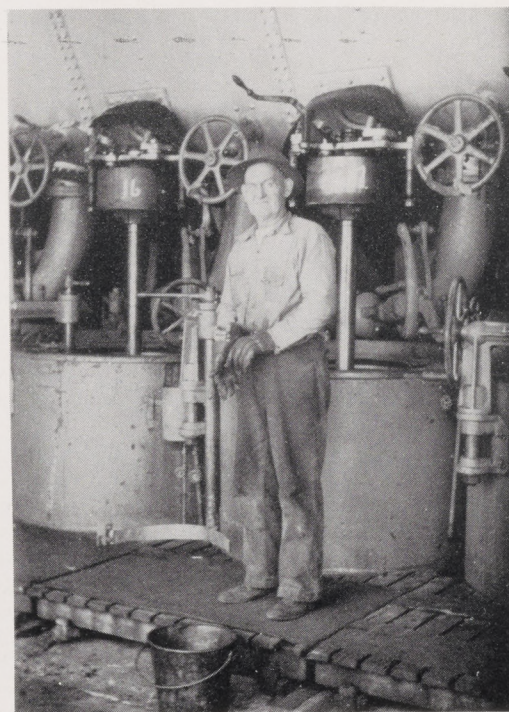
3560 lbs. scrap rubber accumulated for Uncle Sam.



Jack Arnold,
Sugar Loader.



Sammy Sanchez meets a
stranger from Mexico.



Jim Sheridan,
Electrician.

FACTORY NO. 3 - WOODLAND

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas J. Brown of Knights Landing on the arrival of a daughter on August 26th.

It's good to see Pete Findley back on the job after a few weeks rest as the result of a broken leg, even though he gets around the mill in a wheel chair.

Nile I. Fisher, father of Jane Fisher of our office force, was high man in the race for Yolo County Recorder, even though he was a write-in candidate. He was in the hospital recuperating from an operation, and did not announce his candidacy until three days before election.

Frank Elston, well-known amateur golfer, arrived for campaign a few days late. Miss Lavonne Hamilton, of Sacramento, was the reason for the tardiness. They motored to Reno, Nevada, and were married on Aug. 17th. They are now living at 810 North Street in Woodland.

Sympathy is extended to Helen Berzel whose father passed away in Gladstone, North Dakota.

L. M. Anderson recently joined the Marines. R. O. Kevan, M. R. Watts, E. L. Robbins, and R. W. Blizzard have entered the Army.

Miss Jean Baigrie, who is employed in the laboratory at Factory 3, resided in Bacolod, Occ. Negros, P. I. (a sugar island) until 1940, at which time she came to the United States to complete her education. Previously, the family had lived for four years in the summer home of President Quezon in Maraquina, Quezon City.

She was born in Manila, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Baigrie. Her mother, a native of California, went to the Philippines in 1917 as one of the first American teachers. There she met and married Alexander Baigrie, who was born in Scotland and served as Captain in the army of that country during the last war.

The last word from her parents was a letter written on March 8, and received here in May. At that time her father was stationed in Iloilo, Panay, where he was employed by an American shipping firm. Her mother, with other white women of the island, was

evacuated to Fabrica, Negros.

Jean is residing in Woodland with relatives. She is enrolled in Scripps College, Claremont, California, and will resume her studies there in the fall.

The weaker sex is rapidly taking over Factory 3. There are now 59 women, most of whom are working in a factory for the first time.

Laboratory: Jean O. Baigrie, Betty Ann Brown, Janet Fraser, Marvelle Goni, Leone Hinshaw, Marjorie Mattley, Rose A. Moody, Carol Peart, Patricia Scarlett, and Virginia Williams.

Sample Carriers: Claire Cummins, Jane Frazier, Jean Fultz, Erna M. Goette, Joan Harper, and Iva Belle Randolph.

Tare Laboratory: Bernice Beard, Dorothy Beard, Kathryn Casmero, Mona Gossmann, Faith Everhardt, Nettie E. Hall, Edna Heubach, Narcissa Pena, Ruth Plocher, and Emma Storz.

Warehouse: Angelina Bacchini, Josephine Bacchini, Mildred Bisher, Helen Berzel, Genevieve Blevins, Marie E. Gilbert, Louise Hollingsworth, Margaret Huston, Frances Keller, Hattie D. Larsen, Mary Lawson, Irene E. Roath, Verda Schmer, Ann R. Simmons, Amelia Vecciani, and Eva Voelz.

Lunch Room: Elizabeth A. Bush, Verna Jean Cowell, Thelma Galligan, Nellie Paulson, and Mary Simmons.

Matrons: Mary Nelson and Mamie Woodard.

Yard Clerk: Ada V. Albin.

Classifiers: Mary V. Brolliar, Helen G. Brown, and Esther Whitehead.

Student Carbonators: Hulda Berreth, Dana Hanks, and Veda Lee.

Main Office: Jane Fisher, George Hollingsworth, and Ruth Moedinger.

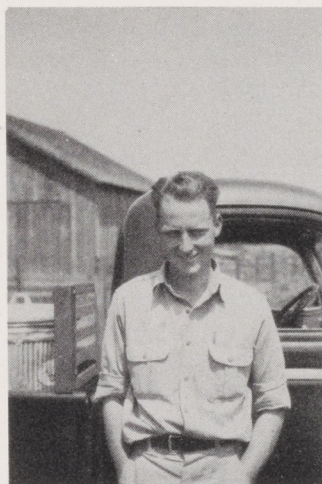
The July, 1942, issue of "Shell Progress" contains a well-written, illustrated story by F. J. Bruiguiere entitled "White Ammunition". The heroine is "Honey Dew" sugar and the plot is laid at Factory 3, Woodland.



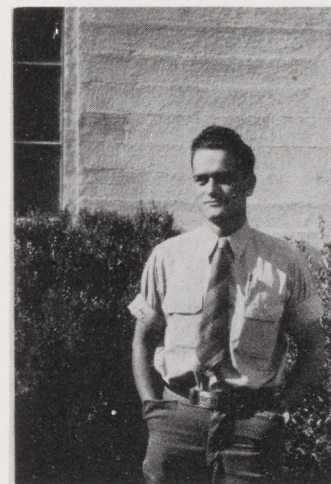
SACRAMENTO DISTRICT



Oris F. Agee



Bob Brownscombe



Jack Hills

Georgina Klaudt, Frances Peck, Gracie Mae Eddy and Julia Perisich had a delightful dinner at the El Rancho Hotel, on August 25th, with Mrs. G. P. Wright. Everyone wore gardenia corsages which added a festive note. Mrs. Wright was presented with a beautiful twin bud vase set as a farewell remembrance.

The Sacramento Accounting Department is very busy getting out the final payment to the growers for beets grown in 1941.

The Agricultural Department of the Sacramento District is very busy recruiting laborers for the beet fields. W. B. Marcum spent a few days at Tulsa, Oklahoma, looking over the labor situation and then proceeded to Los Angeles. R. D. Jones, as well as A. L. Knudsen went to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Los Angeles. Their efforts are proving quite successful. G. W. Speer has also been assisting in labor recruiting.

Rattlesnake killed by Harold Green's crew in the course of their weed and insect control work.



Harold H. Voth has been employed as an Assistant Field Superintendent in the Agricultural Department.

The Accounting Department has been steadily increasing its office force for the 1942 harvest. Those recently employed are: Mrs. Wylma L. Ward, Clerk, and Mrs. Lucille M. Holland, Comptometer Operator.

The following celebrated their birthdays this month: Hugh F. Melvin, L. E. Richardson, Mrs. Marie A. White, Edgar E. Dalton and Harold H. Voth.

Bradley W. Vaughan dropped in from Sheppard Field, Texas, to visit his Sacramento friends. It was just six months on August 19th, that he was inducted into the Army. He is now a Corporal in the Air Corps and is due for another promotion in about three months. Bradley is the only soldier from the Sacramento District and naturally everyone is very proud of him.

The three Carter boys, of Ed Schwing's Department, after a day's work in a pest control area.



No. 2 PINE STREET



A. C. Bullen, Jr., Ensign, U. S. N. R., is now located at Mare Island navy yard where he is receiving preliminary training, after which he will go East for a post graduate course in Naval Engineering. Ensign Bullen is the son of A. C. Bullen of the Engineering Department.

E. E. Muhs, formerly Sales Representative, is now in Boston, Massachusetts, as a member of the U. S. Navy. He sends greetings to all who knew him.

Peggy McCollum, of the Sales Department, divided her vacation between San Diego, a Navy city, and her home in Salinas, an Army town.



S. T. Maar
Assistant Comptroller

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Speckman are the parents of a baby son who was born to them on August 26th. He was named Lawrence John.

Mr. C. J. Moroney is in receipt of an interesting letter from George W. Rienks, Jr., who was formerly employed at the Woodland Plant. George gave a brief account of the exciting Battle of Midway, in which he participated. He also indicates that letters from former fellow-employees will be more than welcome, and mail addressed as follows will reach him:

George W. Rienks, Jr., RDM 3/c, U.S.N.R. Section Base, Bishop's Point, Oahu, T. H.

A baby daughter, Linda Marie, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Costello. Mrs. Costello was formerly Miss Romilda Ferraris, Chief P. B. X. Operator.

Mr. Fletcher Dutton, who is enrolled in Officers Training School in the South, has written us an interesting and humorous account of his activities. He states that he would enjoy receiving letters from his friends in the company. His address is:

Lt. S. F. Dutton, A. C.
Hotel Wofford,
Officers Training School,
Miami Beach, Florida.

Ronald Hayes, of the Sales Department, was the featured speaker at the luncheon meeting of the Salinas Lions Club on Sept. 8th, his subject being "The Sugar Rationing Program".

E. T. Rabjohn
Vice President - Sales



THE PAN SHEET

Spreckels, California
September 1, 1942.

Dear Reader:

The novelty of seeing women working in the factory is beginning to wear off and I believe the men are convinced that the women are doing a good job. And why shouldn't they? I have always maintained that given equal training, the work of a man or a woman would be on a par.

We know that woman hasn't man's physical strength and consequently couldn't be expected to do the heavy work that he does. Statistics show that the average normal woman's strength is only a little over half of a normal man's strength. Yet, in the war torn countries of Europe, women who have replaced men are doing their work regardless of the harm to themselves physically and the resultant effect on the next generation.

Do you know that in California a woman in industry is not allowed to carry a load of more than 25 pounds? She is better off in a factory than at home. You yourself have seen women in the home trying to lift pianos and Chesterfields, and I am not referring to cigarettes.

Yes, I believe the men realize that women are not in the factory to take their jobs, but to save them for them. They are there as an emergency measure and, with the restoration of man-power, will go back to their regular lines of endeavor in the home, schools, offices, hospitals, stores, etc.

When the women first heard the code calls, they thought they were air raid signals, but Mrs. Brawner, head matron, assured them they had nothing to fear and that it was not necessary to hide on top of a tank, or underneath one, but to go about their work as usual, that someone was only calling a foreman to the telephone.

I asked Mr. Earl, our Cashier, if the women were subscribing to the purchase of War Bonds through payroll allotment. He said that the response has been most gratifying. Those who didn't start on their first pay day, because of obligations such as Union dues, uniforms, etc., indicated that they would authorize the deduction commencing the ensuing payday.

Mr. Earl thinks the women have definitely sensed the need of a saving plan at this time and that they appreciate the convenience of buying War Bonds through payroll deduction.

The distinction of being the first to attain the goal of 100% in the purchase of War Bonds belongs to Forrest Garrison, Drier Foreman, and the men and women on his shift. Following closely behind is John Nickenig's all-man centrifugal crew, with the Main Office force almost up to them. The other departments are all subscribing and it will be interesting to see how many reach the top during the month.

Every employee has the privilege of buying bonds through payroll allotment and it would be a big disappointment to me to learn that you are the one who is keeping your department from reaching the 100% mark.

I went to the mill the other day with Mr. Johnson, to watch him take pictures of our sugar boilers. We took the elevator to the Pan Floor and being accustomed to seeing heavy-set men operate the elevator, I watched dainty, slender Jeanne St. Clair with interest as she pulled the cable for us to ascend. When we reached our destination, she opened the iron door and I noticed that the elevator floor and the Fourth floor matched perfectly. I remarked, "Isn't this work rather difficult for you?" "It was at first," she replied, "but I'm used to it now." There was a look in her eyes, which I have noticed in all our other women workers and it was a determination to make good.

There are many stations where the women are not yet employed, but the men now seem anxious for them to come, in fact, one of the centrifugal crews is asking for a hostess. In the Assistant Master Mechanics' office there is posted on the wall a picture of a beautiful, blonde girl, a perfect 36, under which is written "Specifications for Mechanic's Helper".

The Spreckels Emporium, the local general merchandise store, has had a big run on neckties since the campaign started, in fact, they are completely sold out. I wonder if it is because women are working in the factory that the men are willing to endure the discomfort of a necktie during working hours.

As ever,

Rose Rhymer

SAFETY SECTION

By R. R. Grunsky, Safety Director



In our concentrating on industrial injuries, we oftentimes overlook the fact that in the United States the home and the highway are more dangerous than the factory.

Here are the figures:

In 1941, there were 40,000 killed in motor vehicle accidents; 31,500 in home accidents and 18,000 killed in occupational accidents. 32,000 workers were killed as a result of accidents off the job.

These are startling figures and in the short space available, it will not be a waste if we analyze some of the facts which a study of the above figures indicate to us.

No one can say exactly how many motor vehicle accidents are due to a particular cause as most accidents have a combination of several causes and so few accidents are investigated carefully enough to determine definitely what the causes were. However, we shall list a few facts:

1. Speed violation is a contributing factor in 2 of every 5 fatal accidents.
2. 1 of every 5 fatal accidents involved either a driver or a pedestrian who had been drinking.
3. 3 out of every 5 fatal accidents occur at night.
4. Over half of pedestrian fatalities occur between 6:00 P.M. and midnight.
5. 1 out of every 4 fatal accidents occur when the weather is cloudy, foggy, rainy or snowy.
6. 2 out of every 3 bicyclists injured were killed when violating a traffic law at the time of the accident.
7. 1 out of every 5 bicycles involved in these accidents was defective.

An analysis of 31,500 home accidents shows the following:

Falls cause 16,000 deaths; 84% of these occurred to persons of 65 years and over.

Burns were second in severity, causing 6,100 deaths. The age distribution was spread evenly with 25% between the ages of 0 and 4 years and 26% occurring to persons 65 years and over.

Poisons killed 1,650, 31% occurring to children between the ages of 0 and 4 years.

Firearms were the cause of 1,400 deaths with the major portion occurring to persons between 14 and 44 years.

A recent study of 4,602 hospitalized home accidents show that 2,910 occurred from falls of which 1,029 occurred on stairs, with the others spread among 11 other causes.

These figures can readily serve to point out some vital lessons: for example, elderly persons should not be forced to walk up and down stairs and should be given a down-stairs bedroom, for the figures indicate this fact clearly--falls - 16,000 - 84% over 65.

If further evidence is needed, refer to the hospital study quoted above--falls, 2910; on stairs, 1029.

Poisons indicate a somewhat similar story and tell us that extreme care should be used in not placing ant poison, medicines, etc. in places around the home where small children can reach them.

Automobile injuries likewise can be analyzed and common sense rules deduced.

Pedestrians at night should wear articles of white to aid in being seen by motorists.

Alcohol and liquor do not mix!

Speed equals worn-out tires--increased accidents.

SUGGESTION SYSTEM

It seems to be a failing of humans that they frequently become so well acquainted with a job that they overlook short cuts and changes which may simplify and improve the work. Such failure will cause one to step over a pipe or some other object day after day in the daily routine of his job, whereas a newcomer will sometimes see that by some simple change the pipe could be eliminated and it would no longer be necessary to contend with this hazard. In another instance, the new employee, by benefit of experience in other operations, may know of a type of equipment or a substitute operation which will materially improve efficiency.

The Spreckels Sugar Company, therefore, looks to its campaign employees with high expectation for many valuable suggestions.

Undoubtedly many of you newcomers are not aware of the company's Suggestion System. Therefore, for your benefit, and also for the benefit of those old-timers who have overlooked its possibilities or failed to take advantage of the opportunities it presents, a brief outline of the Suggestion System is given here.

Conveniently located throughout each plant are suggestion boxes, each containing a supply of suggestion blanks. These blanks are used by employees to put down ideas for improving efficiency, saving

time, money, or material, eliminating safety hazards, or improving operations.

A word of advice to you suggesters - State as completely and clearly as possible all facts pertaining to your idea. Attach additional information or rough sketches if necessary.

Suggestion blanks are collected regularly and sent to the Industrial Relations Department in San Francisco. Receipt of your suggestion will be acknowledged. The suggestion is typed and your name removed so that personalities will neither affect the investigation nor the decision of the Suggestion Committee as to the merits of suggested ideas. Monetary awards are given in relation to the value and importance of the idea, in accordance with the published Suggestion System Rules. It is often necessary to hold over suggested ideas for further study, which frequently delays a final decision by the Committee.

It is an old saying that two heads are better than one. However, the Suggestion System is an opportunity for all heads to assist in company problems. Through the Suggestion System the Company has made available to employees a method for the presentation of ideas to the executive heads of the company. Let us have your suggestions.

Suggestions Awarded During August

<u>Suggestion</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Plant</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Suggestion that provision be made for the proper care of the cats at Factory #1. The problem has been taken up with the Humane Society.	Homer Cutler	Spreckels	\$ 2.00
Installation of blower nozzles on the outlets of white centrifugal ventilating system, in order to improve conditions near the centrifugals.	L. T. Ferreira	Spreckels	5.00
Installation of hand rail and toe board on each side of beet wheel and on each side of open flume between beet wheel and trash catcher.	J. B. Foster	Woodland	5.00
Suggestion that some one be delegated to keep road around factory free of nails, in order to save tires.	Rose Rhyner	Spreckels	3.00
Suggestion that mail department and postman be furnished with up-to-date lists of employees in order to insure more rapid and efficient delivery service.	Erna Hoagland	San Francisco	3.00

The Crystallization

PART I

UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES

By

M. F. Schweiger and

Did you ever go swimming in salt water--the ocean or, better yet, the Great Salt Lake--or get splashed with the heavy brine in which meat was to be cured? If so, you have probably noticed that, when the water dried out of the salt solution, a white residue of solid, crystalline salt remained.

There, in one of its simplest forms, is the phenomenon of crystallization--and the same simple phenomenon takes place when sugar crystallizes out of a sugar and water solution. Just exactly what, scientifically, crystallization is, or how it comes about, remains a theory still somewhat hazy in the best of our most scientific minds, but we do know and apply several natural laws controlling sugar and water solutions and the crystallization of sugar from them. It is the correct and accurate application of these known laws to obtain most efficiently and economically the highest possible yield of white sugar that makes the simple phenomenon of crystallization a somewhat intricate operation, requiring the skill and undivided attention of an experienced "sugar boiler".

The sugar solution from the evaporators--now termed "thick juice"--is so called because it has been concentrated, by evaporation, until it contains about three and one-half times as much dissolved sugar (along with some non-sugars) as does the "thin juice" first obtained from the diffusion juice. The thick juice is a clear, amber-colored fluid. Its clarity tells us that all sugars and practically all non-sugars are in complete solution. As to its fluidity, at the temperature at which it enters the vacuum pan (190° F.) it flows almost as freely as water. It is the sugar boiler's job, by witting or unwitting application of certain natural, fundamental laws, to obtain in white, crystalline form the sugar now in solution in the thick juice. (For the time being, we will disregard the non-sugars, also in solution in the thick juice.)

But what are these laws by which we may control crystallization? Of prime importance are the fundamental properties and reactions of sugar solutions. Sugar is very soluble in water, but to every definite limits--the limiting factors being, for our present purposes, the amount of water and the temperature of the solution. When heat, pressure or evaporation changes either the amount of water or the temperature of the solution, the amount of sugar which can be held in solution also changes.

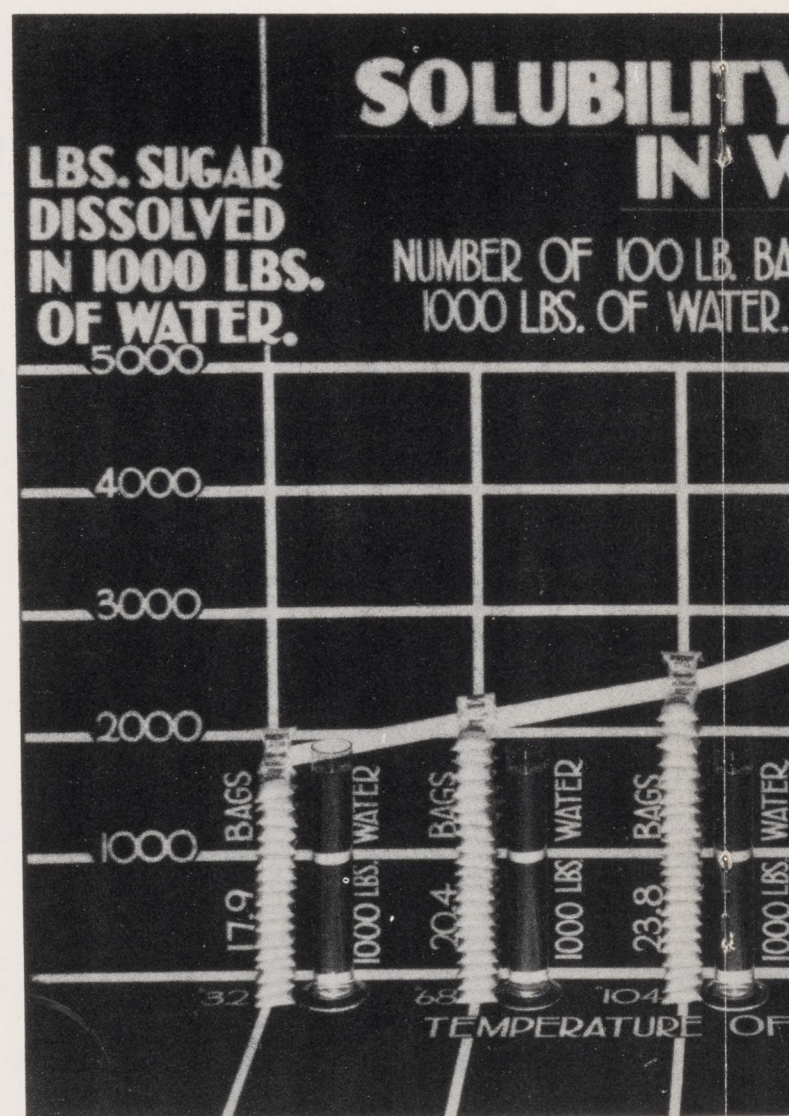


Figure 1

Crystallization of Sugar

PART I

EXPERIMENTAL PRINCIPLES - - SUPERSATURATION

By

W. H. Rieger and E. B. Schmalz

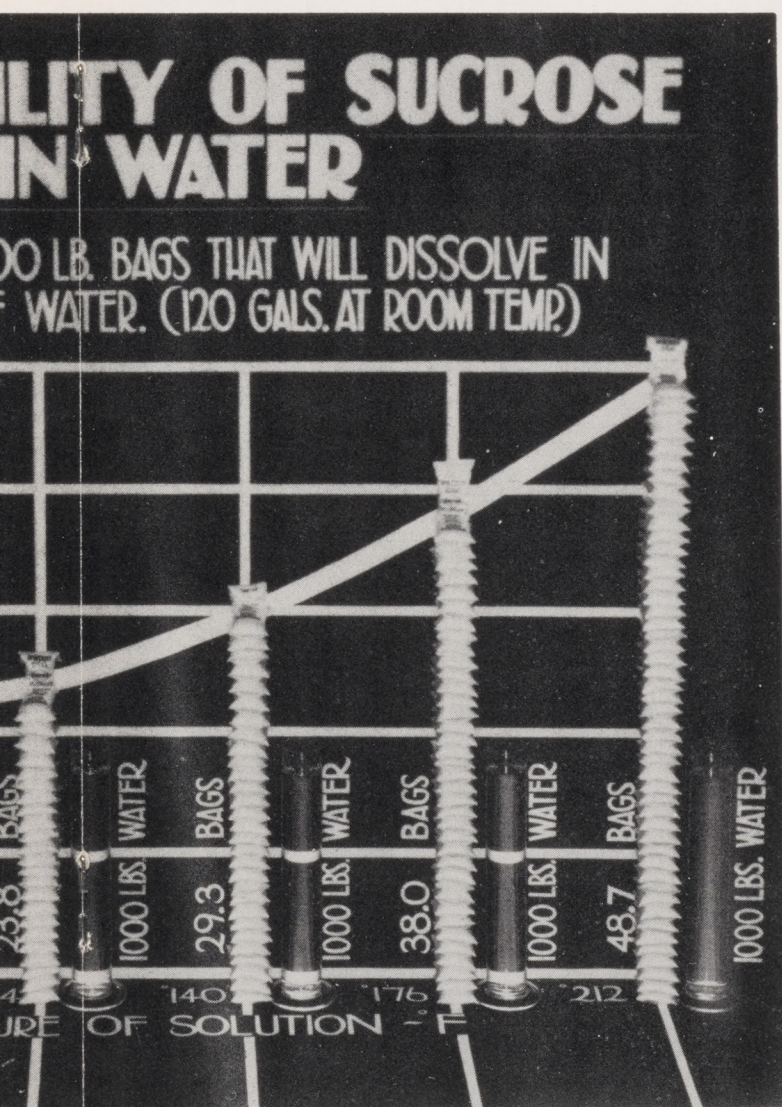


Figure I

(See Fig. 1 - Solubility Photo, Bags of Sugar.) You have probably noticed how much more quickly a cup of hot coffee takes sugar into solution than does an ice-cold drink. The hot liquid has a greater capacity for sugar in solution. If we hold constant the amount of water and the temperature (at, say, 180°F.) but keep on adding sugar to our experimental solution, we soon reach the point where no more sugar will dissolve. The solution is now said to be "saturated" (with sugar). But, if we raise the temperature of our "saturated" solution, we find it is no longer saturated, for it will dissolve more sugar. On the other hand, if we lower the temperature of our saturated solution--say from 180°F. to 130°F.--we find that it becomes a thicker, more viscous syrup and, knowing that it contains more sugar than it can continue to hold in solution at that lower temperature, we now say the solution is "super-saturated".

But this supersaturated sugar solution will not immediately throw off, in crystal form, its excess sugar. It may be some time later that we notice tiny, sparkling pin-points in the syrup--pin-points that hours later will have grown to crystals the size of table granulated sugar. There comes a time when the growth of the crystals stops. If we then determine the weight of the sugar still in solution, we will find that the solution is again just saturated with sugar--it contains all the sugar it can hold in solution at that temperature of 130°F.--no more and no less. In this condition, and at less than saturation concentrations, the solution is said to be "stable"; during supersaturation it is "unstable".

It has been found by careful investigation that supersaturated sugar solutions of different degrees of supersaturation possess quite different crystallization properties. Three different zones of supersaturation are generally recognized--the metastable, the intermediate and the labile. (See Fig. 2 - Zone Curves.)

The word "metastable" means: "a condition of comparative stability". Solutions whose supersaturation values lie within the metastable zone will not crystallize unless sugar crystals are added. When this is done, the sugar in the solution in excess of that required to just saturate the water present will crystallize out of solution upon the surfaces of the added crystals.

(Continued on Page 14)

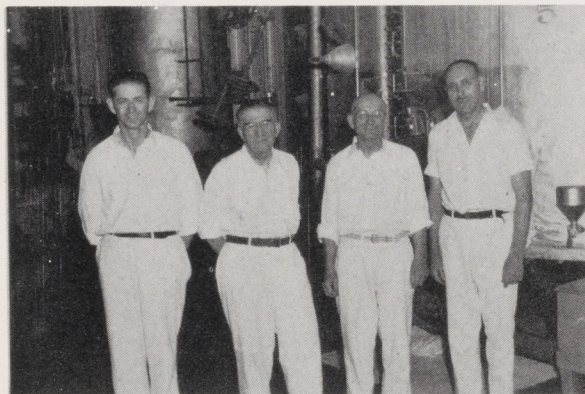
(Continued from Page 13)

The word "labile" means: "unstable". Highly supersaturated solutions whose supersaturation values lie within the labile zone are unstable and will form new crystals spontaneously without any other crystals having been added. Once formed, these crystals grow by "feeding" upon the solution until the solution becomes stable or just saturated.

The "intermediate" zone is, as its name implies, between the labile and the metastable zones. Solutions whose supersaturation values lie within this zone will also not crystallize unless sugar crystals are added, but in this case entirely new crystals will be formed and developed in addition to the added crystals. It is seen, then, that the intermediate zone has something of the properties of both bordering zones.

This knowledge of supersaturation influences is directly applied in sugar boiling. In the next issue we will consider how the sugar boiler uses differences in supersaturation to crystallize sugar in the vacuum pan.

Factory 1 Sugar Boilers



M. Miljarek, Y. Foote, L. McAllister and D. E. Hutchings.

Photographs of Charles Lipuzcua, John Ray, Lee Hatch, Elton Little, Les Hutchings, Joe Breschini, Anton Johnson, and Howard Pepper will be shown in the October issue of Honey Dew News.

CURVE SHOWING SUGAR DISSOLVED AT VARIOUS TEMPERATURES WITH ZONES OF SATURATION

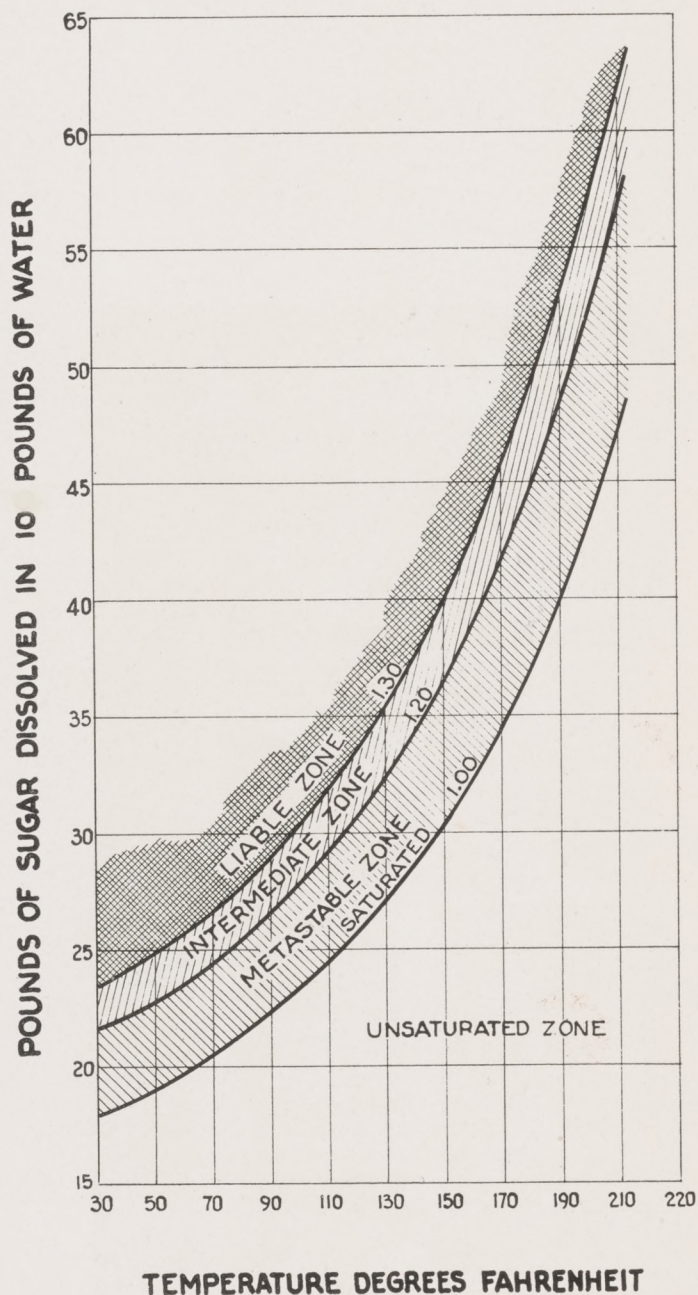


Figure 2

N O T I C E

Factory 1 Employees

Organized Transportation Plan

We wish to call to the attention of everyone the seriousness of the tire shortage and the necessity for all employees to save their tires.

To help in this emergency, the Office of Price Administration in Washington has put through an amendment to the Revised Tire Rationing regulations which are now in effect.

This Amendment No. 16, sets up a procedure under which an employee of an establishment essential to the war effort which employs more than 100 workers, must present to his local War Price and Rationing Board, a statement from the Committee set up in his own plant containing certification that he needs tires and has agreed to make maximum use of them in carrying other employees to and from work.

The above Committee is to be a joint Management-Labor Committee in each establishment which will develop an organized Transportation Plan. The Committee set up in the war production establishment will be required to certify to the local board that an applicant for a tire purchase certificate is:

(1) Not a temporary or transient worker.

(2) Has no other practical means of transportation available to him or that, using other means, he would have to spend more than one hour in getting to work and getting to his residence.

(3) Resides at least two miles from his place of employment.

(4) Regularly carries with him at least three other workers of the establishment.

The prime purpose of this Amendment is to organize Ride Clubs. To form a Ride Club, you must transport to and from work at least three other passengers every day. Any employee who uses his car regularly in such a transportation scheme will be eligible to receive tires, provided the men whom he transports cannot either walk to work (lives more than a mile from the Factory) or cannot ride the bus.

Cards to be filled out by employees are available in the Personnel Office. From the information on these cards, everyone will be placed in a zone. A map of these zones will be posted in the factory. All employees are urged to find out from the Personnel Department which employees live in the same zone as they do so that Ride Clubs can be organized for those who have not already arranged for transportation.

The Transportation Committee for Factory #1 is composed of B. F. Day, Chairman; W. J. Simon and J. E. Eudey. This committee will meet on Fridays between 8:30 A.M. and 9:30 A.M. at the Sugar End Office.

We also would like to mention that we have been instructed by the local Tire Rationing Board that if your tires are allowed to wear down to a point where it is unsafe to retread, you cannot obtain any more rubber. So it behooves every individual to look into the future and make plans now for joining a Ride Club.

Spreckels Sugar Company

MARY JEANNE GILHOOLY

1919 - 1942

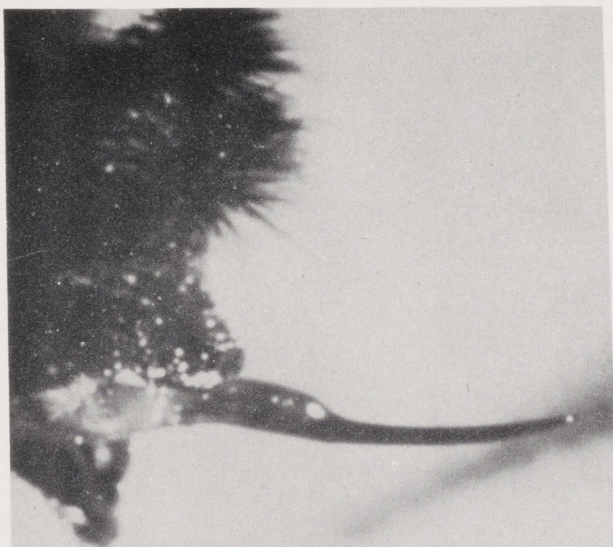
Mary Jeanne Gilhooly, laboratory assistant at Woodland, died in a Fresno hospital on Saturday, August 15, 1942, from injuries sustained in an automobile accident near Traver, Tulare County.

Miss Gilhooly was born in Fresno, September 16, 1919. She was graduated from the San Bernardino High School in June, 1936, and attended the San Bernardino Junior College for two years before entering the University of California College of Agriculture at Davis, in the fall of 1938.

She took a very active part in College activities, having served as assistant yell leader, sub-chairman of the annual picnic day in 1940, and was the first drum major-ette of the California Aggies. In 1940, the student body awarded her the activity award pin for outstanding work in student affairs.

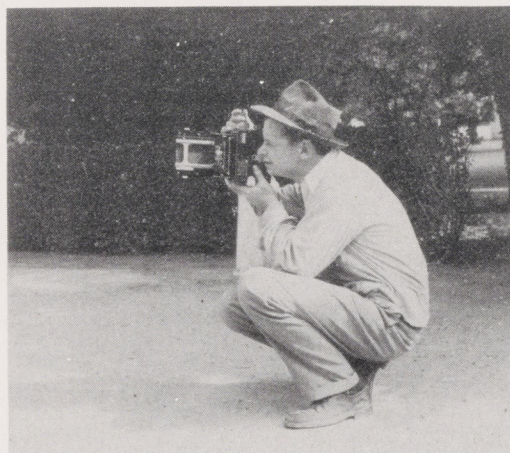
She is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Gilhooly of San Bernardino and a brother, David, Jr.

Funeral services were conducted in San Bernardino on Monday, August 17, 1942.



Claus Spreckels has an investigating mind, which makes him want to know the cause of things. An unfriendly encounter with a bee resulted in the micro-enlargement of the stinging apparatus, shown above. The white specks are not photographic flaws, but indicate colors. Note the spot of color near the tip of the stinger, which might possibly be a tail light. The picture in the upper right hand corner, taken near the fish pond in Spreckels Park, shows Claus absorbed in his hobby - photography.

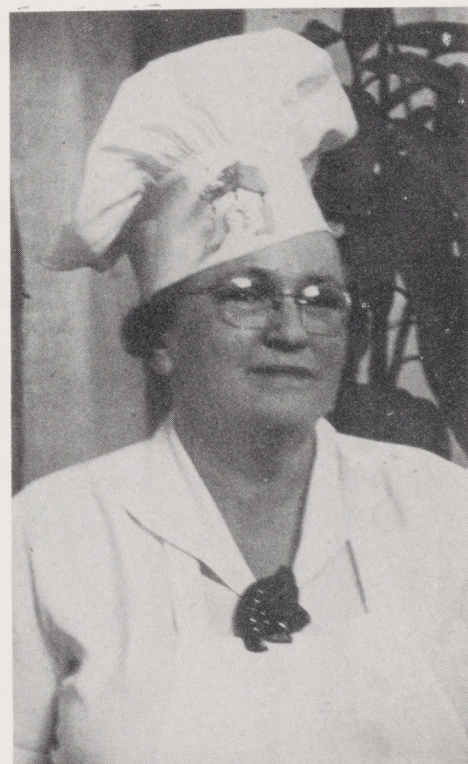
HOBBIES



Mrs. "Pat" Harsha, chef at Factory 1, collects novelty pins. In her large collection, there are pins representing every State in the Union. She is particularly fond of animal pins, her favorite being a large silver horse. Each day, she wears different pins. "It's an expensive hobby," she said, "but it's harmless."



R. A. Wulff, Office Superintendent at Manteca, enjoys music and plays a number of instruments with a professional touch. It is his belief that a selection well-rendered should endure forever. To perpetuate his music and that of his friends, as well as their singing and speaking voices, he makes recordings. The expression "Recording by Wulff", indicates on records what "Sterling" does on silver. Mr. Wulff has a collection of several hundred unusual records, a veritable treasure chest of memories.



THINGS TO DO IN '42

By Walter R. Thompson
Factory 1, Storeroom

This I heard above the hum
Of the Spreckels sugar run
Coming from a worker where
He was blasting red hot air.

"Service! I want service here."
The clerk will "presto" then appear,
And listen to his tale of woe
We all heard, so long ago.

"What I want's four bars of babbitt,
Boy! I simply got to have it
No! I haven't got an order,
I work here! I'm not a boarder

Why should I sit here and ponder,
When my boss is way out yonder.
Hurry up! I got to go.
This stuff's for job so and so.

Don't stand there a blowing bubbles,
Make it snappy, I got troubles."
The clerk turns red like wagon paint,
And acts like he's troubled with liver complaint.

But he's not dumb, he's got troubles, too.
He chews a lump of Honey Dew,
And deftly crawls out of his coat,
Then coughs a few times to clear his throat.

"We don't do that any more, my boy,
I hate to be an old kill-joy,
But we're in war with the Nazis and Japs -
You've no doubt heard of that, perhaps.

We're saving all our Brass and Tin
Because that's just the shape we're in.
We've got to get that saving habit,
Save all our solder and our babbitt.

By saving new and using scrap
That's just the way we'll beat the Jap.
Of course, we'll have to use a gun,
But that's the way most wars are won.

So get an order, have it signed
I'll get material of any kind."
The fellow didn't have much to say,
But turned and went his weary way.

Everything he said was true,
But his plan was nothing new,
Hardships have been forced on man
Ever since the world began.

But we can work and sing and smile
And keep on fighting all the while,
There soon will come that sunny day,
When we've won the war for the U.S.A.

(Continued from Page 2)

The fog or fine spray as an extinguisher
is rapidly coming to the front in almost
all A and B class fires, due to the cooling
effect of the water which robs the
flame of the heat needed to generate the
flammable vapor mixed with oxygen. Class
C fires use larger amounts of water to
cool and drench to smother out the flames.

Spreckels Personals

Anne Malcolm, of the Blanco District,
who is employed in the laboratory, has
received recognition for her poem "Crisis",
which will appear in this year's "New York
Poetry Digest", an annual anthology of
verse for poets of the United States.

Ruth Van Brooklyn had the thrill of
hearing her Lieutenant husband's voice
on Sept. 2nd, when he telephoned to her
from Hawaii to wish her a happy birthday.
Several days in advance of the call, the
overseas operator notified her not to get
too far away from a telephone on that
date. She said she heard him as distinctly
as though he had telephoned from the next
block.

Naomi Duegaw and her husband received
a Victory letter from a friend overseas.
It was written on a form obtained at the
post office. After being censored, the
letter was photographed on 16 mm. film
and forwarded to its destination, where
a photostatic copy was made in a readable
size and delivered to the addressees. By
this method, the equivalent of 36 sack-
fuls of ordinary mail can be transferred
in a single mailbag. The friend wrote
that girls there were scarce and very
dark, but were getting whiter each day.
No doubt he is becoming accustomed to the
dark skinned maidens and their ways.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Carl Fleish-
mann, nee Ann Christensen, on Sept. 9th.
She will be named Karin.

Mrs. Alma Spreckels Awl, Co-Chairman
of the San Francisco League for Service
Men, has made arrangements to give a toilet
kit (khaki for Army service and blue for
Navy service) to each employee upon enter-
ing the service.

Mr. and Mrs.

Master Policy

By Arthur Folwell & Ellison Hoover



American Way



This is a contribution to Victory by Arthur Folwell and Ellison Hoover—Courtesy New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

From the Archives



CLAUS SPRECKELS BUILDS LARGE BEET FACTORY

The largest beet sugar factory in the world was constructed from the inside out. The crystallizers are shown in place and beyond can be seen one of the smoke stacks.

Seated on the west side of the building are the men employed in the construction of the factory. In the front row, at the extreme left, is Geo. R. Fields, Superintendent of Construction for the Risdon Iron Works. In the center of this row, or the ninth man, is Ed P. Krough, Timekeeper of the job, who contributed the above picture. At the extreme right, holding a pair of gloves, is Clarence Rolph, Assistant Superintendent of Construction.

How many of these men do you recognize?



The Spreckels Band at Spreckels, California, has played for parades and celebrations in many of the neighboring communities, and always participates in all Spreckels activities, including picnics, baseball games, and the 49'er Camp on the Fourth of July.

C. F. Glasenapp, organizer of the band, stands on the extreme right.

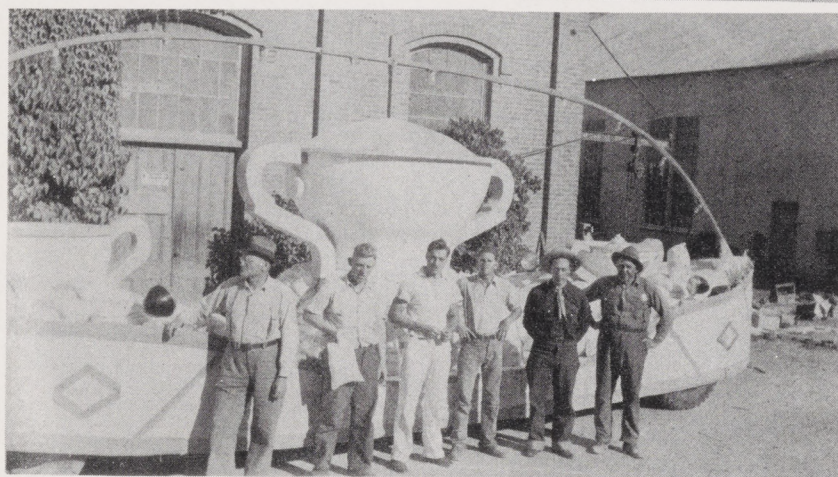
The Spreckels Band plays a few selections for a group of friends near the Spreckels Fire Hall.



Prior to the sugar rationing era, a float depicting "The World's Sugar Bowl" was built at Factory 1 and entered in the Colmo del Rodeo parade in Salinas. The girls and young men, who rode on this entry tossed sample bags of Honey-Dew sugar to the spectators along the line of march. The Spreckels Band marched ahead and heralded its coming.



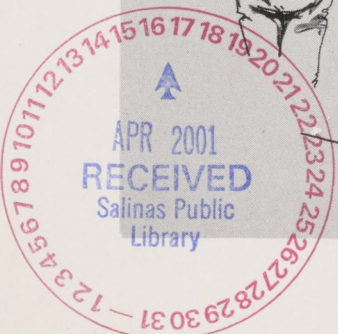
Standing alongside of the float in the picture on the right is Fred Lacey, and below is O. E. Acrey, A. R. Hilliard, Arnold Conley, Merton Elliott, Don Young, and Wm. Tetrick.



LOOKING

BACK

Not to be taken from this room



THE COSSETTE CHUTE

A. L. Knudsen asked a hotel manager in Amarillo, Texas, what attractions the city afforded.

"A helium plant," replied the hotel man, "the only one of its kind in the world."
"Thank you," replied Mr. Knudsen, "I hope it is in full bloom."

Protect the birds: The dove brings peace and the stork brings tax exemptions.

L. D. M. Bulletin

"We were surrounded by natives," related R. D. Jones. "They uttered savage cries, danced madly and beat the earth with their clubs."

"Sounds like golf," replied Julian Greene.

"Where did I come from?" asked the rosebud.
"The stalk brought you," answered the rose.

A crowd of Nazis arrived at the pearly gates and clamored to get in.

"Who are you?" asked St. Peter.

"We're the fifty Nazi aviators shot down by the Americans today."

"I'm sorry," said St. Peter, "but the Nazi communique says only two Nazis were shot down today. Two of you can come in temporarily, and the rest of you know where you can go."

Ike Campos: "I want to buy a plow."

Drugstore Clerk: "I'm sorry, sir, but we don't carry plows."

Ike: "Say - what kind of a drugstore is this, anyhow?"

Milton Schell: "What does it mean when it says a man attends a convention as a delegate-at-large?"

Ben Rough: "That means his wife isn't along."

Along with all else, etiquette has suffered a war change. In this new chivalry, a fellow gets up and gives a lady his seat at a lathe.

Bill Earl: "What's the difference between prosperity and depression?"

Ed Quist: "Well, my boy, in prosperity we have wine, women, and song. In depression we have beer, momma, and the radio."

Doctor: "Your husband is too fond of strong coffee. You must not let him have it. He gets too excited."

Wife: "But, doctor, you should see how excited he gets when I give him weak coffee."

Chas. Brinkman: "We have completed the living room. What next?"

Mrs. Newlyrich: "You can do the study on Friday."

Chas. Brinkman: "What shall we do in the interim, Madam?"

Mrs. Newlyrich, nonchalantly: "Oh, paper that, too."

A bachelor is a man who never Mrs. anything.

Doctor Thomas: "All you need is a little sun and air."

Young lady: "Why doctor, how can you say that? I'm not even married yet."

A reluctant conscript was asked by the army oculist to read a chart. "What chart?" asked the draftee.

"Just sit down in the chair and I'll show you."

"What chair?" asked the man.

Deferred because of bad eyesight, the draftee went to a nearby movie. When the lights came on, he was horrified to discover the oculist in the next seat.

"Excuse me," said the conscript as calmly as he could, "does this bus go to Spreckels?"

W. D. Crumm: "What is the first thing you do in cleaning a rifle?"

Private: "Look at the number."

W. D. Crumm: "What's the number got to do with it."

Private: "I cleaned another fellow's rifle by mistake once."

Dick Lemon: "It took me twelve lessons to teach Bessie to swim."

Lester Kaplan: "Why, the little flirt! I taught her in six."

One night, Kay Shedden, who had studied First Aid, saw a man lying face downward out in the street. Thinking this was a God-given opportunity for rescue work, she rushed over and began the resuscitation treatment.

Within a short time the man stirred, looked up and spoke with great difficulty.

"Lady, I don't know what you think you're doin', but please quit tickling me. I'm holding a lantern for a guy working down in this manhole."

Epitaph: He walked on the suicide of the road.



Here is *SUGAR* no enemy can touch

YOU'RE LOOKING AT a sugar beet. With Philippine sugar cut off, with a need to send sugar to our allies and perhaps also turn much sugar into gunpowder, the sugar beet has become America's most important single source of sugar.

Last year the sugar beet furnished one-quarter of all the sugar consumed in the U. S. Last year 65,000 western farmers grew this vital crop.

This year sugar beet acreage is being increased. The industry and the government are working night and day to make this increase as big as possible.

* * *

In the meantime, it is necessary that sugar be rationed. Here are the reasons:

- Because increases in beet sugar cannot as yet make up the loss of Philippine and other cane sugar.
- Because America must supply its allies with sugar in addition to supplying our own people.

- Because factories can utilize sugar to make the industrial alcohol with which smokeless powder is manufactured. In order to get enough explosives *quick*, we may have to turn over 1,000,000 tons of sugar into alcohol. Some sugar is being used for that purpose right now.

* * *

Let's remember several things as we cut down on sugar to the ration level. First, let's remember the cup-or-so of sugar we save each week by rationing may, in the form of gunpowder, save an American boy's life.

Second, let's remember that we are not being asked to give up much—the proposed sugar ration is larger than the one we took in stride back in 1918.

And lastly, let's remember that, while we are cutting down on sugar under the ration, we will never have to *go without* sugar. Because we now grow sugar here *inside* our own country—in the form of billions of sugar beets like the one pictured at the right.

The sugar beet is long and tapering, silver-white in color. It is different from the small red table beet often grown in home gardens



The largest-selling sugar

grown in the West

